

peal to Pennsylvania to know which side she takes. She has been true to strict construction, economy, and State rights, and never will trail the old democratic banner in the dust. [Cheers.] The whigs have beaten, but never vanquished you; and it behooves you now to buckle on your armour once more and strike for your principles. The eyes of your sister States are upon you, and we shall look anxiously to see you roll up your accustomed majority for Bigler, elect true democrats to Congress and your legislature, and carry out the principles which have so greatly promoted the honor and glory of the whole country. [Long continued cheering.]

Conservation of the South.
JOHN MITCHELL says: "In the chivalrous South the individual, in vindication of his honor, of which the law of the land takes no cognizance, practices a code that violates alike the statute and the common law. The consequences, for the most part rest with the individual. But you will rarely see mobs assembling to burn churches, or to violate the constitution, south of Mason and Dixon's line. There the majesty of the law is respected and upheld by the aggregate people. There no Angel Gabriel sounds his horn, disturbing the quiet Sabbath, and calling together bands of rowdies. There, no Salem witchcraft, nor Blue Laws, nor Bloomerism, nor Woman's Rights, nor Mormonism, nor Millerism, nor Anti-Popery, nor Spirit-rapping, nor Socialism, nor other monstrous productions, have sprung up to choke the healthy growth of freedom. These poisonous weeds and fungi belong to the North, and are cultivated to highest perfection by the wise men of the East. In the South there is no persecution for conscience' sake. It was the South—the Catholics of Maryland—that first set the example of religious toleration to Northern men and to the rest of the world; and Bancroft, whom New England claims as its own, eloquently dwells upon the fact. And still the North only lags behind the South in a true estimate of this first principle of human freedom, but is retreating to the charnels of the Roundheads in quest of the dry bones of a decayed fanaticism."

Boston, July 15.
The Grand Jury of the Municipal Court, this morning, made a report of their action in relation to the riot and attempt to rescue the fugitive slave Burns from the custody of the United States Marshal on the night of the 26th of May, when they were driven back after killing James Batchelder. The jury presented a bill containing four counts against Walter Bishop, Thomas Jackson, Martin Stowell, John Morrison, Samuel Proudman, Walter Phoenix, John Wesley and Remond Thomas W. Higginson, as follows: 1st. That on the 26th of May last they, with some 500 persons to the jurors unknown, did unlawfully assemble together in a manner that constituted a riot. 2d. That on that occasion they disturbed the peace, and committed an assault on S. W. Cutting. 3d. That they made an attack upon the court-house. And 4th. That they began to demolish the court house in an unlawful manner. Bishop, Jackson, Stowell and Morrison, were arrested on this indictment and pleaded not guilty. The other parties will probably appear in Court on Monday and Tuesday, when a day of trial will be fixed.

NORTH PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.
The New York Post has received by the Franklin some interesting particulars of the progress of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, which sailed from the United States under Commodore Ringgold a little more than a year ago. They arrived at Hong Kong on the 20th of March, after touching at Maderia, the Cape de Verdes, Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, and traversing the Coral Sea, visiting the Santa Cruz group, Caroline, Ladrones, &c. The Post's correspondent states that they have made a great many important observations, barometrical, thermometrical and geographical, all of which should be promptly forwarded to the Navy Department at Washington, and published as speedily as possible for the benefit of our valuable and growing commerce with Australia, the East Indies and California. All such information is of the greatest value to the navigating interests of the country, and the quicker they have the benefit of it the better. The health of the men and officers of the expedition was good.

The Governor and Legislature of New Hampshire appear to have been at daggers' points ever since the commencement of the session. The Governor last Friday vetoed a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to draw on the Treasury for funds to defray the expenses of repairing the State House, for the reason that the constitution provides that the Governor only shall issue warrants for the withdrawal of money from the Treasury. The Legislature was to adjourn on Saturday.

Another serious Know Nothing riot took place in Buffalo last Thursday night. It appears that there had been street preaching for several evenings in succession, and on the occasion in question a number of Irishmen assembled and created a difficulty after the preacher concluded. A desperate fight took place, in which eight of the Irishmen were severely beaten, but none of them killed. Another row was expected on the following night.

NOTE THIS.—In a cloudy morning it is a matter of importance to every farmer to know whether it will be sunshine or shower in the afternoon. If the ants cleared their holes nicely, and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a good day for the farmer, or even if it should be cloudy till ten or eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Spider webs will be very numerous about the tops of the grass and grain some cloudy mornings, and fifty years of observation has shown the writer that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their prediction of a fair day.

The Enterprise

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Friday Morning, July 28, 1854.

AGENTS.
E. W. CARR, N. W. cor. of Walnut and Third-st., Philadelphia, is our authorized Agent.
A. M. PEDEN, Fairview P. O., Greenville Dist.
WM. C. BAILEY, Wallace's Factory, Spartanburg.
W. W. SMITH, Merriittville, Greenville District.

A WEEK IN GREENVILLE.

Truly, our village has presented a busy, bustling scene for the past week. It has never, within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant," been so crowded. Most every section of our State has been represented. The old, the young, the beautiful, the gay, and fashionable, have been and are still passing a pleasant time in our midst. The fact is too evident, and the people seem no longer to be willing to remain in ignorance of it, that Greenville is ahead of all mountain towns, in beauty, excellence and accommodations. Some, who, a short time ago, were willing to detract a portion of the well-deserved praise bestowed upon our town and vicinity, are now anxious to give Greenville the title she so much deserves—"the Queen of the Mountains." No one can visit us without being pleased, gratified and benefited—leaving with an avowed intention of "seeing us again." But we proposed giving you a sketch of the doings in Greenville for a week past, commencing with

The Address of James Tupper, Esq. of Charleston.

It would be impossible for us to give a full synopsis of the address of this talented gentleman. It would be pleasing to us, if we could only furnish, to our readers a "bird's-eye sketch" of the beauty and moral excellence of his production. He selected for his subject—EDUCATION, its mutual dependencies, and its connection with religion. Advocating the importance of education to all, both rich and poor, but still more highly sustained the importance and greatness of a moral and religious training. The absurdness of the doctrine that a little learning was a dangerous possession, he completely obviated, and that reading and writing were essential to the happiness and condition of every class. He next spoke of sectarian institutions—repeating all objections which might be adduced in opposition to them. If they prevented, said he, the promulgation of a single atheistical doctrine—the spread of Papiistical heresy or Deism, he gloried in seeing them fostered and encouraged in our State. He farther remarked, that in our sectarian schools nothing was taught the student but the great truths contained in the Bible, and instilled many institutions in our State, proving the certainty of his assertion—and that the peculiar doctrines and tenets of the denomination having them in support were not instilled and inculcated. For fear of varying the patience of his audience, the orator omitted much of his address. We hope, however, that the entire address will shortly be published, and we be permitted to indulge a luxury of which we have been unaccountably deprived.

The Baptist State Convention.

This body, composed of Delegates from various sections, commenced its session on Saturday, and adjourned on Tuesday afternoon. The subject of establishing a Female College elicited much of the attention of the Convention. They soon decided upon establishment an Institution of that kind in the State, and then, the question, Where should it be located? arose, and after an exciting debate, it was finally agreed that it should be LOCATED IN GREENVILLE, accepting the proposition of our citizens—who tendered the academy lands and bound themselves to furnish the additional donation of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. The citizens generally having subscribed ten thousand, and Messrs. McBE, WARE, ELFOORD, THOMPSON and others, are guarantors for ten thousand more. The war, we trust is over. The Trustees of the academy are to make the transfer to the Trustees of the Furman University, and the exercises of the College to commence in January. This is glory enough for one day! and it only remains for Greenville to keep the advantage thus given her over others, and continue in her onward course of enterprise and prosperity.

The College Commencement.

The Commencement exercises of Furman University began on Monday last. A large concourse of citizens, strangers and visitors assembled in the grove in front of the College Buildings, where neat and comfortable seats had been prepared for their accommodation. The exercises were commenced by Prayer from Rev. J. R. KENDRICK of Charleston, after which, they were gone through in the following order. The young gentlemen, displaying in the selection of their subjects and delivery, a taste and oratorical power, beyond the expectation of all:

1. *Influence.*—J. E. H. SEYMOUR, Charleston, S. C.

2. *Character of Servants.*—J. B. HARTWELL, Camden, Ark.
3. *Mormonism.*—D. C. BRIAN, York, S. C.
4. *Decision of Character.*—J. F. MORRALL, Grahamville, S. C.
5. *Oliver Cromwell.*—J. G. WILLIAMS, Colleton, S. C.
6. *Love of Approbation.*—W. H. PASLEY, Greenville, S. C.
7. *Chivalry.*—J. K. McIVER, Society Hill, S. C.
8. *Volcanic Action.*—an Evidence of the Divine Benevolence.—JOHN MITCHELL, N. C.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMA TO JOHN MITCHELL.

GRADUATE OF THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.
Mr. MITCHELL was the only graduate, and we are happy to learn that the Faculty have retained him as assistant in the Academic Department of the University. The other young gentlemen remain one year longer.

During the intervals the assembly were enlivened by sweet strains of Music, furnished by the Greenville Brass Band.

At the conclusion of the address, and after the presentation of Diploma to Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, a Prayer was offered by Rev. DR. JOHNSON, when a Benediction was pronounced, and the assembly dispersed, highly delighted with this, the first public Exhibition of the Institution.

Grand Division Sons of Temperance.

This body commenced its quarterly session at this place on yesterday morning. We understand that quite a number of Delegates are in attendance.

Last night, the Grand Division, Greenville Division, and Cadets of Temperance made quite a demonstration in our streets. Torches, banners, ensigns, regalia, transparencies, &c., were flourishing in grand array, presenting an appearance terrible to the friends of King Alcohol and the opponents of Prohibition. We cannot say what they intend doing with that dear little boy—PROHIBITION—but must presume from the spirit of the leading temperance men and the anxiety manifested by the friends of good morals, that they will adopt it. We believe that he is quite a promising lad, and with careful training in the commencement might prove an honor and a blessing to our country. The procession proceeded to the Baptist church where they were addressed by Mr. WARREN D. WILKES, of Anderson, in a very handsome and appropriate manner—principally advocating the importance of a Prohibitory Law. Others responded to the calls made upon them for addresses. We are compelled to forego our remarks upon the proceedings of this meeting until our next issue, when we hope to furnish our readers a more lengthy and interesting account of its proceedings.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

The passenger train upon the Greenville & C. R. R. met with a severe accident on Tuesday evening when within about seven miles of this place. The Engine, Tender, Mail Car, and one platform, were thrown off the track, and precipitated down an embankment some seven feet high, causing a total wreck of the Engine, Tender, and the platform car containing two carriages belonging to passengers. The Mail Agent and a negro fireman were somewhat hurt. The Engineer, Mr. J. B. EDWARDS, miraculously escaped uninjured. None of the passengers were harmed, although some twenty-five were on board. The cause of this accident was the running over and killing of two cows by the engine.

OUR BACHELOR FRIENDS.

LITTLE did we think, when we answered the enquiry of our friend "Chesterfield" a short time since, in regard to a little point of etiquette, that we would be arraigned before a Bachelor's Bar, to answer and demur to the charges preferred against us. Now, we really think they, of all classes, should be the last to take exceptions to the manner in which we disposed of the matter. Every one well knows how very bashful bachelors are, in fact, their bashfulness is the prime cause of their belonging to such a discommodate order. We have never wished sincerely to be known as "one of them," and if we have been considered as such by the fraternity, we desire now to discard all such expectations. Should we never become a happy benedict, we will endeavor to make ourselves otherwise useful to society. We publish the proceedings of the Club, and should they desire carry their aggressions farther, we trust the ladies will give us their protection and—embraces.

For the Southern Enterprise.

Mr. Editor:—The Committee appointed by the Bachelor's Club of Pendleton to take into consideration your answer to the enquiries of "Chesterfield" beg leave to report.

That having made due enquiries into the case, they find the Editor of the Enterprise guilty of deciding in favor of the ladies, therefore enabling them, under his decision, to speak to or "cut" us at their good will and pleasure, without allowing us to fairly retaliate. By order of

PRESIDENT CAULE.

SAMUEL NO-MARRY, Secretary.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA.

Mr. Editor:—The enigma in last week's paper is "THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE." The terms composing it are as follows: Southern, Rhett, Thou, Harnhutt, Seine, Sun, Otter, Enterprise, Trout. Yours, respectfully,
MINNIE.

For the Southern Enterprise.

Mr. Editor:—We, as citizens of Greenville District, and voters of the same, request the different candidates of this District for the Legislature, at the ensuing election, to declare their sentiments publicly as regards the total prohibition of ardent spirits—also the Electoral and Penitentiary system.

MANY VOTERS.

The Mining Excitement.

There is now a considerable fever in a portion of Georgia and the western portion of Alabama, consequent on recent discoveries of Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron and Lead, and steady old fogey citizens are dropping their farming and mechanical implements, and going a prospecting for those metals. As yet this fever has been but sporadic in this State, but in Georgia it has become epidemic. The Editor of the Milledgeville Southern Recorder says that recently, while in Carroll and adjoining counties, he had an opportunity of witnessing the great excitement prevailing in that section in consequence of recent mineral discoveries. It was the all-absorbing topic of conversation. Most persons appeared to have caught in some degree the contagion and were on the look out for new discoveries. Many (formerly prudent men) had quit their regular employment, and were searching out minerals under the expectation of realizing speedy fortunes. It appeared to be the opinion, from discoveries already made, that copper, lead, &c., extended from Ducktown in Tennessee to the upper part of Chambers county, running from North-east, South-west. Evidence of copper had been discovered in Carroll, but not in sufficient quantity as yet to authorize any serious effort at working for it.

We were shown a lump of lead as taken from a mine in Heard county, which looked almost pure. Other parcels from the same bed had, we were informed, been tested, and had been found to be from 75 to 80 per cent. pure. This was not the only lead ore we heard of, but a number of other veins were spoken of, said to be equally as good. Lead had been taken, we were told from them in its rough state, run into bullets and used for shooting deer. Iron ore in abundance had been found, said to be fifty per cent. pure. Also, evidences of silver. Gold has been found for years, and the mines are successfully and profitably worked. It is estimated that there are now engaged in hunting copper and other minerals east of the Allegheny and Blue Ridge at least ten thousand persons, and the number still increasing.

Cool, it is thought, will also be found in abundance. There is certainly a wide field open in that section for an experienced Geologist, whose labors and whose researches might prove of immense value to the country.

In Lumpkin and adjoining counties, we learn from the Signal, great activity exists among the farmers in raising articles for the consumption of the miners. It states that there are not less than thirty shafts or tunnels being operated upon in Lumpkin county, and a number of them with prospects truly flattering.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Gazette.*

BENEFIT OF RAILROADS.—The editor of the Manchester Mirror, in a letter from Centre Harbor, thus speaks of the great advantages derived from the opening of railroads in that part of the country. "At Center Harbor we left and took on a large quantity of freight, and among other things a quantity of strawboard for book covers, manufactured at Conway and going to the Boston market. The opening of railways into this section of country has increased the property on all the water streams to a greater extent than is generally believed. Each town along the line of the Boston and Montreal railroad, if it had built it by direct taxation upon the property of the town, would have been more than repaid now by the rise of their property. At Holderness alone, where previous to the road but little business was done, now there are four mills for making strawboards for covers and shoe paper, and a fifth one is to be erected the present season. Also, more pegs are manufactured there than in any other town in the State."

CONFESSION OF A MURDER.—The Galveston News understands that Shultz—now under sentence of death in that city for murder—has made a full confession, not only of the murder of Bateman and Jett, but also of a long catalogue of other murders and crimes during a period of many years. We have not as yet been put in possession of full details, though we hope soon to be. We can only say now that he confessed to have killed an old pensioner in Knoxville, Tennessee, before he came to Texas. He does not remember his name, but says he had just received his pension, and upon the strength of it, he drank a little too much. He adds that when he was on his way home that night, he laydied and shot him, and then placed his body under a projecting rock—that some school children found the body the next day. That suspicion attached to himself—that he was taken up, tried and acquitted.

He says he belonged to the "Marroll Gang," and recites many robberies and crimes of which he was guilty, while in that connection. He finally came to Texas in 1835, for greater security. He confessed to having shot Col. Teel in his tent in the fall of 1836. Many of our old citizens will well remember that event. The night was one of the most stormy on record, and the darkness was so great, that nothing could be seen but the flash of the gun. Suspicion attached, he says to several persons, but not to himself.

A Hint for the Citizens.

The following, from *Clayton's Manual for Mechanics*, will apply with equal force to mercantile men:
As to luck, as I have said before, there is more in the sound of a word which people have got used to than in the thing they are thinking of. Some luck there is, no doubt, as we commonly understand the term, but very much less than most persons suppose. There is a great deal which passes for luck which is not such. Generally speaking your "lucky fellows," when one searches closely into their history, turn out to be your fellows that know what they are doing, and how to do it in the right way. Their luck comes to them, because they work for it; it is luck well earned. The put themselves in the way of luck. They keep themselves wide awake. They make the best of what opportunities they possess, and always stand ready for more; and when a mechanic does this must be hard luck indeed, if he do not get, at least, employers, customers and friends. "One need only," says an American writer, "to turn to the lives of men of mechanical genius, to see how by taking advantage of little things and facts which no one had observed, or which every one had thought unworthy of regard, they have established new and important principles in the arts, and built up for themselves manufacturing for the practice of their newly discovered processes." And yet these are the men who are called the lucky fellows, and some times envied as such. Who can deny that their luck is well earned, or that it is just as much in my power to "go ahead," as it was in theirs.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.—It will be recollected that some two months ago we took occasion, in writing of the condition of Europe, to explain how and why it was that the first serious continental revolution would occur in Spain. Already that prediction (founded on information only obtainable, on this side of the Atlantic, in Washington city) has been confirmed. Letters received by various parties here this morning from London, Paris and Madrid, confirm our previous expectation of the serious character of this contest. It is not to be doubted that the revolutionists, who have hoisted the republican banner, already have upper hand in Madrid and also in Barcelona and elsewhere in the Peninsula. Though General O'Donnell is the nominal head of the revolution, J. London and Paris it is understood by the best informed persons that Epartero (a sincere Republican, and the leader of the Spanish Progressists) is the real head of the movement, and that Narvaez will very probably soon be found to be engaged with him.

So far as the future of Cuba is to be affected by the result of this revolution, we have to say, that be that result as it may, it cannot fail to hasten our acquisition of the island. If the revolutionists triumph for any considerable time, they will gladly transfer it to us for a consideration. If the present government are the victors, they will return to the government, without a dollar in hand, and with no other means of obtaining money than the sale of the Island to the United States. Thus Providence is working in our favor, as it were.—*Washington Star.*

NOVEL MARRIAGE.—The Fort Smith Herald records, the following:—"The other day the sedate clerk of our court was surprised by the marriage, in his presence, of a couple who walked into his office. It was in this wise: He was sitting at his desk, busily engaged in writing when a gentleman from the country, about fifty years of age, and a lady not far behind in this respect entered the office, and after the usual salutations the man asked him a few questions about the law on contracts, and wished to know what marriage was considered legally. The clerk informed him that it was esteemed a civil contract; when the old gentleman pulled out a paper, read over a short agreement made by the parties before him to live together their natural lives, and to have and to hold, as the law goes, all things in common for their mutual benefit, asked the clerk to record it, paying over his fee, fifty cents; and both deliberately and quietly walked off, leaving the clerk in utter astonishment, and pretty well confounded by what he had never seen before—a marriage without a parson, judge or squire.

In Baltimore, a Hebrews woman, who was supposed to be dead, was dressed in her shroud, placed in her coffin and the lid was about to be screwed down, when it was discovered that life was not extinct. All present immediately gathered around the coffin, and the enshrouded, corpse-like form arose from her narrow bed, and embraced her children and relatives with all the fervor of renewed life. To all appearance she became convalescent, and subsequently partook of food. She remained in this condition until the approach of night, when she tottered to the bed, and in a few moments breathed her last.

The Boston Journal says that there was quite an excitement in Fleet-street, about six o'clock, yesterday afternoon, caused by a colored man escorting a white lady through the street. They were followed by a large crowd of men and boys, when one, more daring than the rest, knocked the negro down. After being rather roughly handled, the negro made his escape, while the woman sought refuge in an opposite house.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW IN TEXAS.—Or. Linton, formerly surgeon in the United States Navy, shot two men at Laredo, Texas, recently. He was subsequently seized by a mob of U. S. soldiers, and hung on a gallows erected upon the public plaza. Linton, it is said, was on board the United States brig Somers when young Spencer was hung by Commander McKenzie. The two men who were killed were Achilles Centro, an Italian, and band master of the 5th regiment of Infantry, and Don Pedro Carera, a Mexican. It is alleged that the difficulty grew out of an insult by Linton to the wife of the band master. Carera, who was endeavoring to quit the parties, Centro was killed at the second fire.

THE DUEL WITH BROADWORDS IN CALIFORNIA.—So much has been said about this affair, and so much contradictory accounts have been published, that we in common with the rest of the press of this city, concluded the whole matter a hoax, and so pronounced it. We yesterday learned that the report was true, and received from an eye-witness full particulars concerning the affair.

The cause of difficulty between the parties, Messrs. Ellesler and Dubert, occurred at Oakland, on Monday of last week, and originated from remarks made by Dubert concerning a lady, which he was told by Ellesler not to repeat. Dubert doing so however, E. spat in his face, when the former remarked "that is sufficient for the present; let's take a drink, and to-morrow we will settle the affair." They accordingly drank, shook hands and separated. The next day they met near Oakland, armed with swords, in the use of which they were both very expert, and showed as our informant, (himself an excellent swordsman) says, the greatest exhibition of skill and endurance he had ever witnessed—no advantage being gained by either for some eight or ten minutes, when Ellesler received a severe cut on the sword arm. The parties, their friends and the spectators, then came together took a drink, and the wounded man remarked that as soon as his wound was healed, they would meet and have it out. The next thing the spectators and friends knew was, they were again at it, and a fierce contest ensued, resulting after a twenty-minutes encounter, in Dubert receiving a stab in the right side, which terminated fatally on the following morning. He was buried in Contra Costa. [San Francisco Com. Advertiser.

DIVORCE EXTRAORDINARY.—A woman applied to one of our attorneys not long since to take steps towards procuring a divorce on account of habitual drunkenness and ill-treatment in her liege lord. The attorney, who is a strong temperance man, was much impressed with the story of her wrongs, and engaged to commence necessary proceedings at once. A few days ago, the fair plaintiff called again to consult about the case, and at the close of the interview, inquired how long it would be before the matter was finally consummated. The attorney replied that he sincerely commiserated her situation, and would do all he could to relieve her from it in the shortest possible time. He thought he would be able to do so against the 1st of September at farthest. "Oh!" said she, her voice betraying the deepest emotions, "can't it be done sooner, for I'm engaged to marry another feller in July?" The attorney cautioned her.—*Lafayette (Inda) Journal.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—Old Mr. Fuddle fell down in a puddle, just as a run-away horse and shay came dashing and splashing, and tearing the way; in helpless plight he roared with fright; the horse came quick, all gallop and kick, when the old man raised his great oak stick; the horse then shied a little aside for sticks were no friends to his well fed hide. Within a foot of Fuddle's toes, within an inch of his ruby nose, the wheel comes whizzing, and on it goes. Up rises Fuddle, from out of the puddle, and stands on the road with a staggering stride, then wheeling away from the scene of the fray, he flourished his stick with a hero's pride.

Mr. Hobbs, the celebrated American lock-maker is at present on a visit to Liverpool. He is the guest of Mr. Milner, and has been engaged with that gentleman in arranging locks on the new powder-proof principle, just patented by Mr. Milner. Mr. Hobbs paid a visit to Mr. Lister at the Union Bank. He was shown the strong room, and was asked could he pick the lock on the door, as it is deemed one of the very best. He said "Yes," and applying an instrument he effected an opening in a few minutes. Mr. Hobbs is coming again to Liverpool in a few days, and is to furnish the Union Bank with one of his American locks, and probably some of the other banks also.

VERY MYSTERIOUS.—An odd excitement was caused in Bangor Me., a few days since, by the discovery of the fact, that most of the street doors of houses in that city had been marked with mystic figures and characters in lead pencil, just above the bell pull. In these times of religious division it was feared that some dreadful meaning was attached to those barbaric signs, and many began to fear a St. Bartholomew massacre, but at length it was ascertained that some itinerant German, who had been distributing cards advertising hair work, &c., had made the marks to identify the houses at which he left cards, as well as those which he supplied with his wares.

Efforts are being made in high quarters to prolong the session of Congress. Cuba and Sandwich Islands, it is said have something to do with it. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars is the price now named for the purchase of Cuba.

The President has intimated to his confidants in the Senate, that he considers the provisions of the homestead bill within the scope of his objections to the insane land bill, and that, in short, he will veto it.

The river and harbor bill, it is also asserted, will be vetoed.

When James Burrill was United States Senator from Rhode Island, on one occasion, a Southern gentleman, in ridiculing the miniature State asked: "Burrill, what do you pay your Chief Justice?" "Between seventeen hundred and two thousand dollars," said Mr. Burrill. "This was true. The pay being three hundred, just the difference between seventeen hundred and two thousand.

On Tuesday the Fourth of July, a daily paper was started in St. Louis to advocate the claims of Thomas H. Benton to the Presidency. The nomination having now been made, it only remains to elect the nominee.

THE PAYMENT.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives requiring the prepayment of all letters sent through the mail. Good arrangement, that.